

DAILY LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XIII.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1857.

NUMBER 252.

Louisville Democrat.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.
OFFICE ON THIRD STREET,
East Side, between Market and Jefferson.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WM. KAYE,
BELL AND BRASS FOUNDER,
Water street, between First and Second, Louisville, Ky.

A Cord.
DR. J. N. HUGHES HAVING RE-
signed his position as resident physician of
the United States Marine Hospital, resumes the practice o
f medicine in this city. Office and lodging on Jefferson
street, between Second and Third streets.
J. N. HUGHES.

THOS. MADUX. B. SMITH.

MADDUX & SMITH,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FOR-
WARDING Merchants, also dealers in Foreign and
Domestic Liquors, No. 27 Third street, between Main and
Water, Louisville, Ky.

C. H. BARKLEY,
Office on Floyd Street, between Market and
Jefferson.

PROSECUTES PENSION, BOUNTY
Land, and Compensation Claims on the Government
in the U. S. Court of Claims, and before Congress and
the Department of the Interior.

E. M. DREAN & CO.,
(late of Louisville),
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
Merchants, No. 25 East Front street, Cincinnati,
Ohio, and agents for the importation, sale and
shipment of Produce. Particular care given to the
forwarding of Dry Goods, &c. Through agents
in all the Eastern cities by the various trans-
portation routes.

MOORE'S
MAMMOTH FURNITURE,
CHAIR,
AND
BEDDING DEPOT,
No. 76 Fourth Street,
WEST SIDE, BET. MAIN AND MARKET,
Louisville, Ky.

KEEPS A LARGE ASSORTMENT
ment of the above always on hand, at whole-
sale and retail, as low as they can be bought for in
the city.

JOSEPH HADDOX.
Copartnership Notice.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me in the Carragee Manufacturing Business, my brother, THOMAS HADDOX, under the firm name and style of J. HADDOX & BRO., at the old stand on Third street, between Market and Jefferson.

J. HADDOX.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general EXCHANGE and BANKING business, under the style of J. LYONS & CO., THOMAS J. LYONS,
HENRY J. LYONS,
HENRY C. MORTON.

QUIGLEY, LYONS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 493 Main Street, between Third and
Fourth Streets, Louisville, Ky.

DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BANKING,
Notes, Coins, &c. Collections promptly made on
all prominent points in the union.

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BARBAROUX & SNOWDEN HAVING sold an interest in the Hydraulic Foundry to Mr. T. L. TALIAFARO, the undersigned have entered into a partnership, and will now do business under the name and style of BARBAROUX & SNOWDEN & CO., R. W. SNOWDEN,
C. T. VENNERICKHOLZ,
14th Street, Louisville, April 26, 1857.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETO-
fore existing between the undersigned, under the
name and style of J. HADDOX & BRO., has been dissolved
by mutual consent. R. TALIAFARO having sold his entire interest in
the firm to T. L. TALIAFARO, the undersigned have entered into a
partnership with him, and will now do business under the
name and style of J. HADDOX & TALIAFARO.

JOSEPH HADDOX.

Copartnership Notice.

I HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A
partnership with Jesse G. Blodow, and will carry
on my business at my old stand.

JOHN MILLER.

JESSE G. BLODOV BEG TO IN-
form their friends and the public generally that
they will carry on the Wholesale Dry Goods business
at the old stand, on the south side of Main
street, one door east of Seventh.

H. C. MILLER.

HILL, MCRAE,
(of the late firm of S. S. Preston & Co.)
Louisville, January 1st, 1857.

HILL, MCRAE,
Insurance Company.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE
formed a copartnership in the
MANUFACTURING AND GENERAL TOBACCO
business. We will keep constantly on hand a general
assortment of tobacco, pipe, cigar, cigarette, and
Virginia Tobacco.

The report of Mr. Preston as a manufacturer is
too recent to require comment, he having received the
HIGHEST PREMIUM at every Agricultural Exhibition
at which he has exhibited, and the quality and work-
manship of our products stand not, I suppose, in
any comparison with those of any other manufacturer
in the country.

McCRACKEN & PRESTON,
Hill, McRae, & Co.,
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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
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EAST SIDE THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD,
OF BOYLE COUNTY.

SUNDAY.....MAY 10, 1857.

LIT ONE or two clergymen down East have lately come out in behalf of the drama as a valuable institution, that good people should take care of and turn to good account. There are many good things that are so susceptible of abuse, that it is difficult to decide whether it is better to try to reform them, or throw them away; but in this case we have no choice. The theater will be kept up, for good or evil, and it may be for good; but certainly for evil if good people forsake it, and leave it to be supported by a different class. As it has been for a long time, it has lost much of its good influence, because the religious community have generally proscripted it. In this they have committed an error, in our judgment. A taste for theatrical representations is natural; it shows itself in early childhood, without teaching; it is universal, and peculiar to no age or country. It is idle to say that this natural taste is a vice; that it is essentially wrong. These clergymen, however, will not have much influence in removing prejudice from the minds of religious people. These divines are not esteemed themselves as any better than they ought to be; but are rather practical in their notions of things.

But why should not church-members go to the theater; they read plays, go to concerts; they even go to a circus, which is certainly no better a theater? It is true, they might find a good offensive to good taste and sound morals at present, but that would soon disappear if the audience disapproved. The stage will be used by those it supports; and it will not be much worse; and if the truthful representation of virtue is valuable, it certainly can be made better on the stage than in any discourse that could be preached. The most of the representations on the stage are unexceptionable. The most fastidious could not find fault. The impression upon any serious mind cannot be wrong. Why could not the bad be eliminated from theatrical performances? Why should not the experiment be made of having the effect of the drama all good; or, at least as good as the work of man usually is? Why leave to actors the necessity of pandering to depraved tastes, at least, occasionally, for want of support from the mass of the virtuous community; especially when it is certain that theatrical representations will go on for good or evil? They are a powerful engine; and why should poor people leave it to the D—, to be used for his special benefit? This, they believe is the case now; whether they are right or wrong in it. If so, it is their own fault. It is their duty to employ every talent for good; here is one they neglect; and which will be used whether they are willing or not; and which may be used for evil. We know there is an inveterate prejudice in the way; but prejudice is not always reasonable; and men are not excusable for indulging it.

LTHE Massachusetts folks have just decided, by a majority, that a man who can't read and write shall not vote. The shrieking Yankees must proscribe somebody, and they have concluded to fall毫无 mercy upon those unfortunate who, in early life, never had the opportunity of going to school. The State has got along tolerably, in her own estimation, without this petty proscription. They nearly all shirk there; what, then, is this movement for? Are the shriekers afraid of being voted down by those who can't read and write? It is only of late that education has been general. Not very long ago the masses of the country could read or write; were they, therefore, unfit to vote for their rulers? And was despotism over them all right? Have the well-born and educated a right to rule the ignorant? The negro can vote in Massachusetts, but the poor white man that can't read must stand back. Let the shrieking Yankees alone, they will get back to aristocracy and monarchy after awhile. If a man that can't read must not vote, some further attainment will after awhile be required, and it will be concluded that poor devils have no right to vote any way—that the learned, the wealthy, and well-born ought to attend to the great affairs of government. What strikes us as remarkable, is the sheer wantonness of this provision. Certainly the prescriptive majority cannot say that the people of Massachusetts have not voted right. The ignorant of letters have certainly not thwarted the purpose of the majority by their votes. The provision seems to be adopted merely to gratify a desire to proscribe the unfortunate, and to assert an impudent superiority on very small capital—the ability to read and write. There is not the slightest excuse for the policy.

LTHE Bristol (Va.) News states that the subscribers to the stock of the Virginia and Kentucky Railroad met at Abingdon on Saturday last, and fully organized the company. Gov. J. E. Floyd was elected president, and Archimedes Davis, Isaac B. Dunn, Thomas L. Preston, Wm. Y. C. White, and B. Johnson, Esq., of Washington county, Virginia, and Wm. Smith, Esq., of New York, directors. The contract for building the road has been given to Messrs. A. Dorr & Co.; and, if the action of the stockholders is approved by the board of public works, the work will be commenced at once.

(Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.)

Death of Judge Cronshaw.

GLASGOW, KY., May 6, 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS: A shadow of gloom was thrown over our peaceful little village, on Tuesday the 5th inst., by the death of one of her most distinguished and beloved citizens—B. M. Creasaw, Chief Justice of Kentucky. The Circuit Court was in session here at the time, and, upon the announcement of this melancholy intelligence to the Court, a committee was appointed by the same to prepare suitable resolutions expressive of the sense and feeling of his fellow associates in the legal profession of the Glasgow bar, in regard to the lamentable bereavement. On the 6th inst. (Tuesday), the committee reported resolutions for that purpose, a copy of which I am requested to send you for publication.

T. M. DICKEY, D. C.

Boron Circuit Court—April Term, 1857. **R**EADERS, Take the date of the Hon. R. Mills Crispian, Chief Justice of Kentucky, as lost an eminent lawyer, an able and upright judge, an honest man. No one knew his being or his past history. No one could state his being an abolitionist, because no one knew anything about him. He had been advised to give an abolition lecture we do not say what might have been done, but such was not the case, and we repeat that Reynold's story is a lie, from first to last. Mr. Burnett and all others who have anything to do with him, will find him to be a mean and unmixed scoundrel, liar, and everything else mean and low-down. We have given him a rather full account of his conduct, so far as we have been able to get it, and we intend to add a full history of his rascallities when we have time. Mr. Burnett, we desire was manifested to see him, and he would have had a good house.

Reynolds never applied for a hall, and consequently did not receive the reply to his application from Mr. Burnett. No one knew Mr. Burnett's past history. No one could state his being an abolitionist, because no one knew anything about him. He had been advised to give an abolition lecture we do not say what might have been done, but such was not the case, and we repeat that Reynold's story is a lie, from first to last. Mr. Burnett and all others who have anything to do with him, will find him to be a mean and unmixed scoundrel, liar, and everything else mean and low-down. We have given him a rather full account of his conduct, so far as we have been able to get it, and we intend to add a full history of his rascallities when we have time. Mr. Burnett, we desire

that we, his professional brethren, the companions of his life, as well as his superiors, will have titles of life, from the commencement of his career until his death, and that we will give him a slight token of our esteem for him, we will wear the mean badge of mourning for forty days.

This is a mournful record of forty days. The court do now adjourn; and that the court will be adjourned until the funeral of the bar, in a body, attend his funeral this evening.

THIS THE RAILROAD—Since compiling the news (on our first page) we learn that this celebrated troupe will leave New Orleans and day to-morrow, on the Davis White, and open at the Louisville theater on Monday, the 18th instant.

[For the Louisville Democrat.]

S O L D .
SCENE—London. TIME—Present.
I stopped a stranger in the street, and looked him in the face:
"Can you inform me, sir, the road
That leads to 'Seldon Place.'"
He had a beard a foot in length—
A spindid figure, blest ye;
He would have made a pretty shine
In her Majesty's militia.

"Turn to the right, and—blow my soul!"

"Enclosed in, God help me, find hand in her—
Who could tell her below?"

"Why don't you recollect me, sir?"

"I recollect 'em! No!"

"Bob Biagg, who left for foreign parts?"

"It's not so long ago."

I started back, amazement struck;

I thought it rather queer;

"Was it Biagg who left our place
Last Christmas was a year?"

"The same. They said in the Gazette—

The was killed, 'tis true—

A shell at Balaklava burst,

And struck me—heav—pardon!"

"There lies I lay in agony,

A blow for my pillow,

And strange things I saw and then

Looked in and said, 'poor fellow.'

"It was no pleasant thing to see
Old comrades borne away—

Fine, noble fellows, stiff and cold,

Who rose with hope that day.

"The Turks, too, hardly buried them:

When it rained—Oh God!

A rotten hand or foot would pass

Out of the soaking red."

"And what became of Ben the bold?

"And Dick who tapped the chest?"

"A leg and arm rest side by side—

It was their own request—

"But empty sleeve hangs idly down;

He was a soldier, and a good one!

And curse heartily the day

He fought at Inkermann."

While Dick, contended, takes a seat,

And with his crutch marks out.

To wondering youth the way we stormed

Some terrible redout!"

He then told o'er his history—

This interesting stranger—

Orferton hopes and great exploits.

In times of dread and danger,

Of how the squall British lived

On half the daily ratings,

And many interesting facts

In "Army Regulations."

"I've passed' hardships that would kill

A stronger man than I,

But all that sweet Menry's came

To keep me company."

FOR THE BAPTIST CHURCHES.

Walnut Street Church.—In the morning, B. Manly, D. D., of S. C.; at 3 o'clock, P. M., R. B. C. Howell, D. D., of Va.; at night, a Missionary meeting with addresses by J. L. Burrows, J. A. Broadus, J. B. Taylor, and A. M. Poindexter, of Va.

East Church.—In the morning, J. R. Graves, of Tenn.; at 3 p.m., Jas. P. Boyce, of S. C.; at night, W. C. Buck, of Ala.

Jefferson Street Church.—In the morning, H. Eaton, L. D., of Murfreesboro' University, Tenn.; at night, J. E. Ryerson, of Ga.

Portland Church.—In the morning, J. Cole, of Ky.; at night, D. B. Hale, of Tenn.

First African, Fifth street, bet. Walnut and Chestnut.—In the morning, G. W. Robertson, of Ky.; at 3 p.m., J. R. Graves, of Tenn.; at night, J. M. Bennett, of Ky.

Second African, Green street, bet. Floyd and Preston.—In the morning, A. E. Dickinson, of Va.; at 3 p.m., A. G. McCraw, of Ala.; at night, S. Smith, of Va.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church.—The pulpit in this church will be supplied both morning and evening.

FOR THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

First Church.—In the morning, J. B. Jeter, D. D., of Va.; at night, J. M. Pendleton, of Tenn.

Chestnut Street.—In the morning, Isaac T. Tichenor, of Ala.

Walnut Street Church, northeast corner of Eleventh and Walnut.—In the morning, P. H. Lundys, of Ala.; at night, W. Carey Crane, of Miss.

Hancock Street Church.—In the morning, R. Forman, of S. C.; at 3½ p. m., J. H. Devote, of Ga.

Irish Mission Sunday School, Sixth street, bet. Main and Water.—At 2½, P. M., James E. Welsh, of Mo.

FOR THE METHODIST CHURCHES.

Walnut Street Church, corner of Fifth and Washington.—In the morning, J. W. Allen, of Va.; at night, J. W. Williams, of Md.

Hancock Street Church—In the morning, George B. Taylor, of Md.; at night, W. Williamson, of Ga.

Ashbury Chapel.—In the morning, George F. Adams, of Md.; at night, T. J. Fisher, of Ky.

Sleeky Street Church.—In the morning, J. D. Isbell, of Tenn.; at night, J. L. Pritchard, of N. C.

Eighth Street Church—In the morning, E. Strode, of Tenn.; at night, B. Kimbrough, of Ky.

Tenfield Street Church—In the morning, R. Ford, of Va.; at night, L. H. Millikin, of Miss.

Schon Chapel—In the morning, J. McBrear, of S. C.; at night, G. W. Sampson, of Washington City.

WILL HE CONTINUE THE PRAGMATISM of his practice in this? Having thoroughly studied the old system of medicine, he also devoted several years to the study of Homoeopathy under Dr. W. H. Bates, and has been engaged in the new system in that city. For the last twenty years he has been engaged in the Homoeopathic practice in this city, and has had a large number of patients, and chronic affections of females in both of which he has had success. He has also written a book on the subject, and has given a few lectures on the subject.

At the urgent solicitation of a number of persons, the Rector of Christ Church will repeat his sermon on the Alleged Exclusiveness of the Episcopal Church this evening. Service will commence at 8 o'clock. The seats are all free.

Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh, D. D., will preach in the Brook Street M. E. Church this morning, at 11 o'clock. The distinguished Bishop has just returned from California.

Mr. Henry Losch, M. D., late of the Yale Theological Seminary, was ordained as a physician in this city, and is a successful practitioner.

The fact of this remedy being in such high repute among the Hollanders in Wisconsin, Michigan, New York—in fact, in every Holland settlement in the United States, argues much in its favor.

We cannot make room for the many other advertisements which we receive.

ORDINATIONS.

Mr. Peter Bartlett was installed, over the First Congregational Church of Bloomington, Ill., have given the Rev. Lathrop Taylor, of Framingham, N. H., a call to become their pastor.

The ordination of E. G. Beckwith, Esq., place Sabbath evening, February 1, at the First Congregational Church of Honolulu, S. L.

Mr. G. W. Palmer was ordained over the Congregational Church in Bath, Ohio, on the 15th ult.

INVITATIONS.

Mr. Wm. E. Hunt has accepted a call of the First Presbyterians Church of Coshocton, Ohio.

He was ordained by the Presbytery of Coshocton, on the 14th ult., and his installation appointed for Thursday, May 14.

Rev. D. C. Miller has accepted a call to St. Thomas' Church, White Marsh, Montgomery county.

The Congregational Church of Bloomington, Ill., have given the Rev. Lathrop Taylor, of Framingham, N. H., a call to become their pastor.

Mr. Henry Losch, M. D., late of the Yale Theological Seminary, was ordained as a physician in this city, and is a successful practitioner.

Mr. Peter Bartlett was installed, over the First Congregational Church and Society of Chicago on the 15th ult.

REV. DR. W. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New York, has accepted a call to the First Congregational Church in Bath, Ohio, on the 15th ult.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Horace James, of Worcester, Mass., has received an invitation to the Vine street Church at Cincinnati.

Rev. Joseph G. Wilson has accepted the call of the Baldwin Presbytery Church at Terre Haute, Ind.

INSTALLATIONS.

Mr. J. S. Durkee, of the Northwest.

THIS PAPER IS PUBLISHED

ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH, AT THE

GRAND MORNING CONCERT,

(MUSICIAN'S MUSICALE).

Louisville Democrat.

SUNDAY.....MAY 10, 1857.

Personal.

In the list of announcements of divine service in this city to-day, we meet the name of Rev. Isaac T. Tichenor, of Alabama, who will preach at the Chestnut-street Presbyterian Church, at 11 o'clock this morning. Although quite young, Mr. T. has found an eminence in the ministry rarely attained, even by the aged. He is native of Spencer county, Ky., and a member of the family of the same name, which is conspicuous in the history of the Baptist church in Kentucky. He has made many valuable contributions to literature, and while he is devoted to his great mission, is a general social companion. Ten thousand hearts in Kentucky will rejoice to be told of the success of the "boy preacher."

Maj. E. Bartlett and Dr. T. N. Wise, the latter the Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Kentucky, and both gentlemen distinguished in all the relations of life, were passengers on the mail-boat for their homes in Covington yesterday.

Col. Thomas Porter, of Covington, proprietor of the Covington Rolling Mill, and a gentleman of wealth and distinction, is in the city at present. Col. Porter is supplying the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company with the admirable iron which the company is using in the construction of its road.

M. Chenault and Curtis Field, Jr., have been nominated by the Know-Nothing of Madison county to the lower house of the Kentucky Legislature.

Major Ezekiel Fleming, of Rushmore, is a candidate for the Senate from the counties of Muhlenburg and Ohio.

ESCAPED FROM JAIL.—We learn from the Lexington Observer and Reporter of yesterday that three prisoners confined in jail at Lexington for crime, and awaiting their trials at the next term of the Fayette Circuit Court, made their escape on Thursday night last. They effected their escape by making a hole in the wall leading into the yard of the residence of the jailor adjoining the prison. Their names are William Little, the same fellow arrested a short time ago by Officer Rust, in this city, Darvin Payne, and John Eastham—the two former committed for shooting with intent to kill, the latter forlorn.

Fact and fancy.

HOW THE WATCHMEN PROCURED THE REPEAL OF AN ORDINANCE.

Whoever lived in Louisville years ago, will remember the custom among the watchmen of crying the hour of the night. We are not sufficiently read in legal lore to quote the letter or to embody the precise spirit of the enactment which made this duty obligatory upon the guardians of the night, but we remember that the pernicious custom was followed, and also that the *Charle-taus*, in addition to the hourly announcement of the flight of time, gave point to their unamiable outcry by volunteering a vast amount of information as to the character of the weather. Thus, as the case might be, we were told that it was "twelve o'clock and a star-light night," "one o'clock and a cloudy morning," and so on. It is not our purpose to argue how that the custom was commendable in that it assured the sleepy citizen that the conservator of the peace was vigilant and wakeful, or that it was objectionable in so far it warned the villain of the locality of his terror, the policeman, or disturbed the pleasant dreams of the slumberer. Many persons know not why the custom was prohibited, and we have thought it proper to weld a broken link in our local history.

The duty of crying the hour, which was seriously objected to by the watchmen, was imposed upon them by the General Council, and every influence was resorted to by our police men to evade the requirement; but Councilmen were incorrigible, and the guardians of the night must continue to tune their voices to the notes of fleeting time or resign their places. Suddenly, however, the resolution against the ordinance was repealed, since which time Louisvillians have slept calmly and serenely—oblivious to the passing watches of the night; and we are indebted to the genius of a Fifthward watchman for the causes which procured the desirable result. In accordance with his suggestion, such policemen as had the most powerful lungs were stationed in close proximity to the residences of the leading members of the Councils, and at each expiring hour the time of night most vociferously, adding such suggestions about the weather as were best calculated to prolong the outcry and banish sleep. At the next meeting of the Council the change in the minds of the members was remarkable, and the ordinance was repealed by a vote of great unanimity.

THE FALL OF A GIANT OAK.

THE PARIS CITIZEN informs us that a miller of that country recently felled and converted into building material an old oak oak, of extraneous dimensions. "Many men of many minds," says an old aphorism, which we were accustomed, in old-fashioned school days, to set at the head of our copy books. Intellect is as widely variant as physical organization. Our friend Morris, the Brigadier General, saw a noble oak; happily was present at the premonitory symptoms of its destruction, and, touched and tendered by the hollowed associations and memories with which he was surrounded, bade the woodman spare that tree. The inspiration of that moment followed him into his appropriate sphere—verse. There we find him applying the sweetest and saddest strain in behalf of the wonderful old tree. That oak yet spreads its glossy sheen to the breezes of summer, and reddens with the imprint of each autumn's crimson fingers. But such was not the happy fate of another of the Oak family. It grew upon the rich lands of a wealthy farmer in that shadowed well-trodden road; with its branches and thick foliage. Beneath its shade was quiet comfort and secluded coolness for all. There, unbeknown, the weary might repose; there the fatigued cattle might find protection from the heat of summer suns. And there, too, the artist, looking out upon the broad, beautiful landscape, might find the chief glory—the crowning point of his picture.—But it was not with an eye schooled to the contemplation of the picturesque and beautiful that this majestic monarch of the forest was regarded by its proprietor. He gazed at its magnificent proportions, and he gave rein to golden visions beneath its wide-spreading, umbreous limbs. But he had no thought of the preservation of this glorious old oak. He scanned its dimensions with a keen mathematical eye. He saw in the noble tree, not the quivering leaves, not the stanch body and limbs, not the grandeur of form, and heard not the whistling syren tones that were breathed by summer winds. Such visions of loveliness were not granted him. His mind was lumbered with the amount of timber the tree would make, and he had the king of the woods stricken down in his pride and age, being fully one hundred and fifty years old. It made even so many thousand feet of lumber, and has doubtless repaid its proprietor. But he is none the less guilty of sacrilege. Such men as shoot eagles. They possess no poetic or humanizing ideas. They are emphatically and truly utilitarians, and would reckon a man's uses, not at the number of God-inspired truths he developed, but by the quantity of Satan-begotten dollars he coins from his heart and hand.

THE INDICATIONS OF SPRING.

We saw yesterday the first broad of spring chickens. The little family seemed to compose the product of fully two dozen eggs, and, apparently, had doffed their limey chrysalites but a few hours before. They seemed to be as familiar with the "cluck" of the "parent" fowl as though it had been a "household word" with them for a season or two before. An unfortunate angle-worm or a stray grub in the grass threw the little innocents into a perfect flutter of excitement, and the music of their tiny throats reminded one of an April shower of pearls. Though young, the gay little fellows, as we say of oysters, fresh from the half shell, suggested many a delicious fry.

HOOFS—AN EPGRAM.

A wicked fellow of the punning race Has brought the taint to our youthful face, By asking a decision.

Quoth he—"Why is the present style of hoop Like death?"—Answered by army troops,

Replied a divisionary.

At first, we turned the question o'er To Smithers, whose opinion is far more

Replied in the section:

"The answer's very plain— They hold 'em both."

"A black-a-day" in vain We look for the relation.

The trial of Mrs. Cunningham for the murder of Dr. Burdell is progressing in New York. So far as we have seen the testimony, there is nothing to warrant a conviction.

Since writing the above, we learn by telegraph that the jury in this case returned a verdict of acquittal yesterday, after an absence of half an hour. Mrs. Cunningham and Mr. Eckel are therefore at liberty.

The GREAT AMERICAN CARD WRITER.—Mr. Veselius, the great American card writer, will remain at the Louisville Hotel this week. He supplies ladies and gentlemen with the most graceful and beautiful card ever written for trifling remuneration.

Our friend J. C. Robertson, Esq., of Ninth, between Market and Jefferson streets, found a German child of some description, aged about three years, in the street yesterday morning. The little wanderer may be found at his house.

Frederick Ihl, a native of Baden, Germany, an unfortunate victim to quinine, was sent to the Asylum, at Lexington, by the Police Court of this city, yesterday morning.

A little fellow, son of Dennis Jones, fell in the river at Madison, Ind., on Thursday last, and was drowned.

The Mechanic Fire Company were out training last evening, headed by the New Albany Band.

Ripe watermelons are among the luxuries at Savannah, Ga. They were grown, however, further south.

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.

MAY 9, 1857.
At a called meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club, held on the evening of May 9th, the club was called to order by Isaac Caldwell, president.

In the absence of the permanent Secretary, John O. Bullock was appointed Secretary pro tem.

After a brief but eloquent address, urging an efficient organization for the approaching canvass, upon motion a committee composed of the following gentlemen, viz.: J. F. Speed, Wm. Tompkins, D. W. Wilson, S. S. English, and Wm. Duckwall, were appointed to report resolutions a vast amount of information as to the character of the weather. Thus, as the case might be, we were told that it was "twelve o'clock and a star-light night," "one o'clock and a cloudy morning," and so on. It is not our purpose to argue how that the custom was commendable in that it assured the sleepy citizen that the conservator of the peace was vigilant and wakeful, or that it was objectionable in so far it warned the villain of the locality of his terror, the policeman, or disturbed the pleasant dreams of the slumberer. Many persons know not why the custom was prohibited, and we have thought it proper to weld a broken link in our local history.

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That the election of James Buchanan and Vice President of the United States, is entitled to the most unanimous and unanimous congratulations of our foreign and domestic affairs, is entitled to the most unanimous and unanimous congratulations of our foreign and domestic affairs.

Resolved, That we invoke every citizen who appreciates the integrity and stability of the Union, leaving it to the states to decide, whether, in view of the circumstances, it is safe to trust the government to the people, and give assurance that a healthy and effective national sentiment survives the efforts of factious to subvert.

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